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# A PREFACE

## To the old and new Readers.

THis is an Age (gentle Reader) of much inquisition and examination of mens printed Works: neither is it in my conceit either unreasonable or unnecessary that men should give account for their Labours, especially where they make the world believe they do the world a particular profit: for otherwise the world might come to be cozened. Therefore for my self, thus me thinks I hear the world say: Sir, why load you thus both mens mindes and the Book-sellers stalls with such change and variety of

books, all upon one ſubject, as if men were tied to your readings? Me thinks the little pamphlet you firſt publiſht, might have given ſatisfaction. To this I anſwer: That Pamphlet was the milke of my firſt experience, drawne not to nouriſh the world, but to give a little ſatisfaction to a noble kinſman I had, from whom a very corrupt copy was ſtolne, and put to printing without my knowledge; ſo that to ſhield both mine own ſhame and the books I was compeld to put it forth in that manner as it went; and then many judicious Gentlemen in the ſame Art found fault in the briefneſſe thereof, ſaying that the ſcanting of my rules took away much ſatisfaction from the young Scholar, and that there was a lameneſſe therein, becauſe I had not handled the whole members of the Art, but here a finger, and there a toe, as I was led by my own fancie. Hence it came I writ the great Book *Cavalarice*, and in it omitted nothing in my know-

knowledge appertinent to Horſmanſhip: but by reaſon of a too greedy and haſtie Book-ſeller, and the diſtributing of the work into the hands of many printres, it was not only exceeding falſly printed, but alſo moſt part of the book of Cures left out; which was ſuch a maim to the Booke, that I was many yeers ſtirred up by my friends to repair that errour; which I did by writing that booke intituled the *Maſter-Peece*; wherein I have ſet down every diſeaſe & every medicine ſo full and ſo exactly, that there is not a Farrier in this Kingdome, which knowes a medicine for any diſeaſe, which is true and good indeed, but I will find the ſubſtance thereof in that book: yet this booke did not ſatisfie my friends; for they ſaid though it were a work right good & neceſſary, yet the greatneſs of the book and the great price thereof, deprived Poore men of the benefit; and that the multiplicity of the medicines, & the coſt

of the ingredients were ſuch as poor men ſtood amazed at, and found that their beaſts periſht before they could compaſs that ſhould cure them: from whence onely I have with much labour and experience found out the Contents of this Book, where with Twelve Medicines, not of Twelve pence coſt, and to be got commonly everywhere, I will cure all the Diſeaſes that are in Horſes whatſoever, and they are almoſt three hundred. This Book I hope the price will not hinder; for it is determined onely for the good of the needful; to whoſe uſe if it prove as fortunate as it is faithfully and juſtly ſet down, they will have cauſe to praiſe God, and love me, for my great pains in enlarging and correcting this later Edition, as thou ſhalt finde.

*Gervaſe Markham.*

# A brief Table,
## Shewing the Contents of the twelve Points handled in this Book.


*The first Point sheweth the Character or nature of the* Horse; *and how the* Horse, *being subject almost to* 300 *diseases, yet all may be cured by twelve Medicines, and commonly to be gotten.* Fol. 1, *&c.*

*The second Point containeth the rarest medicine that ever was found out for horses: from* fol. 23, *to* 27

*The third Point sheweth the nature of the* Ox, *the* Cow, Bull, *and* Calf, *and how to cure all the diseases incident to them, with seven Medicines: from* fol. 27, *to* 39

*The fourth Point sheweth the nature of* Sheep, *and how to cure all the diseases in them with six medicines: from* fol. 39 *to* 46

*The fifth Point shews the nature of* Goats, *and how to cure all diseases in them with two Medicines; as from* fol. 46. *to* 51

*The sixth Point sheweth the nature of* Swine, *and how to cure all diseases in them with three medicines: from* fol. 51. *to* 56

*The seventh Point sheweth the nature of all kind of* Dogs, *and how to cure all diseases in them with* 3 *medicines: from* fol. 56. *to* 61

*The eighth point sheweth the nature of* Hares *and* Conies, *and how to cure all the diseases in them with one onely medicine: from* fol. 61, *to* 65

*The ninth Point sheweth the nature of all sorts of Poultry, as* Cocks, Hens, Capons, Chickens, Turkies, Peacocks Pheasants Partridges Quails, Cranes, Houle-doves, Stock-doves, Turtle-doves, *and the like; and how to cure all the diseases in them with four medicines, from* fol. 65 *to* 71

*The tenth Point sheweth the nature of all* Water-fowl; *as* Swans Geese, Ducks Tayls, Widgeons, Sheldrakes Plovers, Herns, Puets, Bitters, Gulls *and such-like; and how to cure the diseases in them with one medicine onely: from* fol. 71 *to* 73

*The eleventh Point shews the nature of all singing and whistling birds; as* Nightingale, Robbin, Bulfinch, Linnet, *solitary* Sparrow, Goldfinch, Miskin Spink, Canary-bird, Celander, Black-bird, Throstle, Cordial Lark, *and such-like; and how to cure all the diseases in them with 3 medicines: as from* fol. 73 *to* 80

*The twelfth and last Point sheweth the character and nature of all sorts of* Hawks, *and how to cure all the diseases in them with six medicines onely: as from* fol. 80. *to* 85

*And concludeth with the nature of* Red *and* Fallow Deer, A

# A Character of the Nature of THE HORSE.

HOrſes of all the unreaſonable creatures upon the earth, are of the greateſt underſtanding, having in them (as the ſchool-men affirme) a certaine naturall inſtinct, not onely of the knowledge of their riders and keepers, but alſo of their owne generation and deſcent, knowing their Sires, and Dams, in ſuch wiſe that they will refuſe (as *Pliny* ſaith) to couple or ingender with them: they are alſo of all creatures the apteſt to learne any motion, and the readieſt to obey their teachers, having a greater love to exerciſe then any other beaſt. They are of infinite great courage and valour, taking an exceeding delight in the warres; and (as ſome ſchoole-men affirme) have a certaine foreknowledge of battell, and will prepare themſelves man-like for the ſame. They will mourne for the loſſe or deaths of their Maſters, and are ſo apt to endure labour, that it

is written of the horſes of the Samarrans, that they would gallop a hundred and fifty miles end-wayes, without reſt or ſtay: they are naturally of long life, and by choice keeping, have beene brought to ſumme up fifty yeeres; but for thirty yeeres it is much ordinary. The Mares are leſſe lived, as till twenty, or five and twenty at the moſt. They are of all beaſts the moſt beautifull of ſhape, they are fit for the ſaddle at foure yeeres of age, for the warres at ſix, for the race at eight, and for hunting, or for extreame matches, at ten or eleven: the females beare their Foales full eleven months, and foale in the twelfth: the beſt time for their ingendring is March, at the increaſe of the Moone, or in the middle part thereof, and the Mare foaleth her Foale ſtanding: they are ſuppoſed to bee ſo loving and kinde to their generation, that if a Foale loſe the dam, yet the other Mares which are milch, will of their owne accord, lend the teats, and feed or nurſe up the orphan Foale. Horſes are ſubject to more diſeaſe, then any other beaſt, for they have full as many as belong to a man; and yet notwithſtanding, all thoſe diſeaſes may be cured by twelve medicines onely, as you ſhall finde by reading the ſequell which followeth.



# How to cure all the Infirmities in HORSES, either inward or outward, with twelve Medicines onely, and all not worth Twelve-pence.

## The first Point.

*All these Infirmities are cured by the first Medicine following.*

ALl Fevers in general,
The Pestilence.
A horse Taken.
The Falling evil.
The Palsie, or Shaking evil.
The Night-mare.
Hide-bound.
All Consumptions,
The Brest-grief,
The Anticor,
All Tiredness.
The Loathing of meat.
Casting out of drink.
All Surfeits.
The Hungry evil,
Sick Livet.
Sick Gall,
Sick Spleen.
Sick Kidneys.
The Yellows.
The Dropsie.
Costiveness in the body.
The Bots,
All Worms,
Pissing Blood.
The Mattering yard.
Shedding of the seed.
Falling of the yard.
Eating of hens dung.
The falling of the crest.

The

## The firſt Medicine.

IF the horſe have beene brought weake by ſickneſſe, and that you finde it proceedeth from ſome inward infection, or corruption of blood, you ſhall give him in the morning faſting, two ſpoonefuls of the powders of *Diapente*, well brewed with foure ſpooneful of honey, and toſt to and fro in a pinte of ſweete wine as Muskadine or Malmſey; and then ride or walke him up and downe in the Sun an houre after: then ſet him up very warme in the ſtable, and let him faſt an houre, and then give him ſuch provender as he will eate, and his hay ſprinkled with a little water: but if his ſickneſſe proceed from any cold cauſe, or from over-riding, and too ſudden cooling, or from waſhing when he was hot, or ſuchlike, then you ſhall give the ſame quantity of *Diapente* & honey in *Sacke*, or other hot wine, in the ſame manner, as aforeſaid: But if his ſickneſſe be leſſe contagious, or that wine is not ready to be had, then you ſhall give the ſame quantity of the aforeſaid powder and honey, either in a quart of ſtrong *Ale*, or a quart of ſtrong *Beere*, obſerving all the inſtructions formerly declared. Now for this powder which is called *Diapente*, or (of ſome) *Horſe-Mithridate*, becauſe

it

it is a general *Antidote* or preſervative againſt all poyſonous infection, you ſhall make it in this manner, Take of *Ariſtolochia rotunda*, of *Gentiana*, of *Mirrhe*, of *Bacchi-laures*, and of *Ebori*, of each a like quantity, beate them all together in a morter to a very fine powder and then ſearſe it till not any groſſeneſs be left and then keepe it either in a cloſe pot, or in a bladder, and uſe it as before ſaid, when you ſhall have occaſion, and obſerve to doe it di-vers mornings together, if the ſickneſſe be violent. Now for as much as this powder may many times be wanting, or at leaſt hard to come by on the ſudden, therefore in caſe of ſuch extremity you ſhall take a good handful of *Cellandine* roots and leaves and all, and hav-ing pickt and cleanſed them, you ſhall take of *Wormwood*, of *Rue*, of each half a handful boyle theſe in a pottle of ſtrong *Ale* or *Beer* till a full halfe be conſumed, then ſtraine it, and preſſe the hearbs exceedingly, and then diſ-ſolve into the drinke almoſt halfe a pound of ſweet butter, and an ounce and a halfe of the beſt *Triacle*, and being no more but luke-warme, give it the horſe to drink in the morn-ning faſting, and ride or walke him an houre after it, then ſet him up warme, and let him faſt another houre, then give him meat

afore

aforeſaid: and doe this divers mornings according to the greatneſſe of his ſickneſſe. Now in this cure you muſt by no meanes forget to let the horſe blood in the neck-veine, an houre or two before you give him the firſt drinke, and let him bleed till you ſee the corrupt blood change and begin to looke pure: to know which, you ſhall ſave the firſt blood, and the laſt blood, in two ſaucers, and as they coole, they will eaſily ſhew you the difference. Now if your horſe happen to fall ſuddenly ſicke under you, as you travell, when there is no Towne nor helpe neere you, then you ſhall preſently light from his backe, and with a ſharpe pointed knife, or bodkin, or for want of both, with a ſtrong pointed ſtring, you ſhall pricke him in the roofe of the mouth amongſt the bars, ſomewhat neere to his uppermoſt teeth, and make him bleed well; walking him forward, and ſuffering him to champe and eate his owne blood, which is very wholeſome, and almoſt a preſent cure: now if the blood ſtanch of it ſelf, (as commonly it will) then you ſhall preſently piſſe in his mouth and ſo ride him with all gentleneſſe and eaſe homeward, and being come up warme, waſh his mouth and noſtrils with vinegar, and the next morning let him

blood

blood in the neck-veine, and give him either of the drenches before prescribed, and no doubt but you may hold on your journey without danger. Now if in the pricking of the horse in the mouth, you either strike your knife too deepe, or else cut the veine in sunder, whereby you cannot stanch the blood, (as many times happeth) in this case you shall put some big round peece of wood into the horses mouth (to keep him from biting) and then take a little of the fine down of a *Hares* skin, or a *Conies* skin, or (for want of them) the fine lint of any woollen cloth, and hold it hard to the wound, and it will stanch it; neither will it be lickt away with the horse tongue.

*All these infirmities are cured by the second Medicine following.*

All head-ach.
All frenzie.
The lethargie,
The staggers.
The posse.
All colds.
All coughs, or wet or dry.
All shortnes of breath.
Broken winde.
Rotten lungs.
The Glanders.
Mourning of the
chy[illegible]
La[illegible]
The [illegible]

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*The ſecond Medicine.*

FOr any of theſe diſeaſes of the head, or lungs, or other parts of them offended, you ſhall in any wiſe firſt let the horſe blood in the Neck-veyne, and let him bleed exceeding well, that is to ſay, till you ſee the blood change, and that corruption come to pureneſſe; then ſtanch the veine, and take of *Aſſafeditа* as much as a *Haſel-nut*, and diſſolve it in a ſaucer full of ſtrong Wine-vineger, and then take fine flax-hurds and dip them therein, and then ſtop the ſame hard into the horſes eares, and with a needle and a thred ſtitch the tops of the horſes eares together, to keepe the medicine in from ſhaking forth: then take off the white cankerous *moſſe*, which growes upon an old *Oake-pale*, or other *oake-wood*, a good handfull or more, and boyle it in a pottle of new milk, and a roote or two of *Elecompane* till one halfe be conſumed; then ſtraine it, and preſſe the moſſe exceedingly, and being luke warme, give it the horſe to drinke faſting in the morning, and ride or walke him an houre after it gently? then ſet him up warme; and having ſtood an houre, then offer him ſuch meat as he will moſt wil-

lingly eat, and in any wiſe ſprinkle his Hay with water; and thus do divers mornings together, according to the greatneſs of his ſickneſs: But if you ſhall perceive that he caſteth foul and filthy matter at his noſtrils, then you ſhall every morning as ſoon as you have given the Drench, take of *Auripigmentum* two drams, of *Tuſſilago* or Colts-foot made into powder as much; then with Turpentine work them to a ſtiff paſte, and make little round cakes or troches thereof, the compaſs of a groat, but much thicker, and dry them a little: then take a Chafing-diſh and coles, and laying one or two of theſe cakes thereon, cover them with a tunnel, ſuch as you tun Wine or Beer into bottles with, that the ſmoke may aſcend thorow the ſame: then having made the horſe head faſt, put the ſmoke to his noſtrils, and perfume him well with the ſame: and though at the firſt he be ſomewhat coy to take the ſmoke, yet having once felt the ſmell thereof, he will take ſuch delight therein, that he will of his own accord thruſt his noſe to the ſame. As ſoon as you have perfumed your horſe, you ſhall ride him forth till he begin to ſweat, and then bring him home, and ſet him up warm; and having ſo ſtood an hour or more, then give him meat as before-ſaid; but

by no means let him drink any cold water, either in his ſickneſs or out of his ſickneſs, but when you may ride him after it; which if either weakneſs, leaſure, time or place do hinder you to do, then you ſhall heat a pottle of water on the fire ſcalding hot, and put it into a gallon or two of cold water, ſo that it may onely take the coldneſs away; and then caſt a handful or two of ground Malt or Wheatbran into the ſame, and ſo give it the horſe to drink.

*All theſe infirmities are cured by the third Medicine following.*

Impoſthumes in the Ears.
The Vives.
Ulcers in the Noſe.
All Wens whatſoever.
The Colts-evil.
Swell'd Stones.
Incording or Burſting.

*The third Medicine.*

FOr any of theſe outward infirmities or ſwellings, you ſhall take a peny-worth of Pepper beaten to fine powder, a ſpoonful of Swines greaſe, the juyce of a handful of Rue,

two ſpoonefuls of ſtrong wine-vnegar, and mixe them well together: then if the ſwelling be about the horſes head, face, or throat, you ſhall take flaxe-hurds and ſteep them therein; and ſtop it hard into the horſes eares, and ſtitch the tops together with a needle and a thred, as in the ſeccnd medicine, renewing it once in two dayes, till the ſwelling goe away. But if it be in any other part of the body, then with this oyutment, you ſhall annoint the grieved place twice a day, till the infirmity conſume away. Now for the ſwelling about the Cods or privie members, it ſhall be good before you annoynt them with this oyntment, to bathe them well with cold water, as either by trotting the horſe into ſome deepe pond, or elſe by taking a paile of cold water, and dipping a cloath into the ſame, to bathe, clap aud waſh the cods therewith; then drying them with another cleane cloath, lay on the oyntment, which is a preſent cure.

*All theſe infirmities are cured by the fourth Medicine following.*

The polle evil.
Swelling after blood-letting.
The Strangle.
The botch in the groyn.

The

The withets hurt.
All galld backs.
All ſitfaſts.
The navell-gall.
All Fiſtulaes.
Biting with venomous beaſts or wormes,

*The fourth Medicine.*

FOr any of theſe filthy impoſthumations, gals or ſwellings, you ſhall take the earth-lome of a mud-wall which hath no lime in it, but onely earth, ſtraw, or litter; and you ſhall boyle it in ſtrong wine-vineger till it become very thicke, like a *pultus*; then being very hot apply it to the ſore, renewing it once in twelve or foure and twenty houres, and it will not onely ripen it and breake it, but alſo draw it, ſearch it, and heale it moſt perfectly; as experience will manifeſt it.

*All theſe infirmities are cured by the fifth Medicine following.*

Mangineſſe in the maine.
Mangineſſe in the tayle.
The Mallander.
The Sellander.
The paines.
The Scratches.
All kyb'd heels.
The Leproſie.
The Farcel.
The generall ſcab.
All Lice or Nits, or other vermine.

*The fifth Medicine.*

FIrſt in any wiſe, you ſhall let the Horſe blood in the Necke-veine, and you ſhall ſuffer him to bleed very well (becauſe corruption of blood is the onely breeder of theſe infirmities:) then having with a knife, launcet, curry-comb, hair-cloth; or ſuch-like, opened the knots or puſtules, and rubb'd away all ſcurf or filthineſs, laying the ſores open and raw, and as it were ready to bleed, then you ſhall take of yellow *Arſnick*, or white *Mercury*, beaten to fine powder; or *Beſalgar* & clarified *Hogs greaſe*, of each a like quantity, and beat them well together till they come to a perfect ointment; then having tied the horſes head up faſt to the rack, in ſuch wiſe that he can neither lick nor bite himſelf, with this ointment anoint all the ſores and other offended places very well over, holding ſome hot bar of iron, or fire-ſhovel heated, againſt the ſame, that the anointment may the better and ſpeedilier enter into the ſame; and being thus anointed, let him ſtand the ſpace of two or three hours at the leaſt, tied as beforeſaid: which done, take of the ſtrongeſt urine you can get, and with the ſame waſh away all the ointment where-

ſoever

ſoever it was laid, and then untie the horſe, and put him to his meat: and thus do once a day, till the ſores dry up and begin to ſhill away.

*All theſe infirmities are cured by the ſixth Medicine following.*

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|---|---|
| All Wounds in general. | Foundring. |
| All Sinews cut. | Frettizing. |
| All wounds with Shot. | Surbaiting. |
| Burning with Linne. | All looſe Hoofs. |
| Mad Dog biting. | Caſting of the Hoof. |
| | Hoof-bound. |

*The ſixth Medicine.*

TAke of Turpentine, Wax, and Hogs greaſe, of each a like quantity; firſt melt the yellow Wax and Hogs greaſe upon a ſoft fire; then take it off, and diſſolve the Turpentine into it, and ſtir it very well together; then put it into a gally-pot, and let it cool: and with this ſalve tent or plaiſter any wound or ſore, and it will heal it. Alſo with the ſame anoint the Cronets of your horſes hoofs; and putting wheat-bran unto it, being boiled hot, ſtop your horſes feet therewith, in caſe either of Founder, or Frettize, Surbait, or ſuch-like infirmity.

*All theſe infirmities are cured by the ſeventh Medicine following.*

All old ulcers.
The Schackle gall.
The Canker.
The Anbury.
All bruiſes broken.
All over-reaches.
The crowne Scab.
The crownet hurt.
Gravelling.
Pricke in the ſoale.
A retrait.
Cloying.
The rotten frush.

*All theſe infirmities are cured by the* Whay *onely, contained in the ſeventh Medicine following.*

The bloody rifts.
The bladders.
The Lampas.
All mouth Cankers,
All hurts in the mouth.
The Tongue hurt.
The paps
The tooth-ake.
Shedding of haire.
The felter worme.

*The ſeventh Medicine.*

TAke of new Milke three quarts, a good handfull of *Plantaine*, let it bocle till a full pinte be conſumed; then take ſix ounces of *Allom*, and one ounce and a halfe of white

*Sugar-*

*Sugar-candie*, both being made into a very fine powder, and ſixe ſpooneſuls of ſtrong wine Vineger, and put them into the Milke; then let it boyle a little till it have a hard curd; then ſtraine it, and ſave the *Whay*, wherewith you ſhall firſt bathe the ſore, the *Whay* being made warme: then with a cleane cloath dry the ſore, and then apply to this ſalve: Take of *Turpentine*, yellow *wax* and *Hogsgreaſe* ground to fine powder, an ounce and a halfe; mixe all theſe together on a ſoft fire, and then put it into a gally pot, and let it coole: but in caſe where the bruiſe is not broken, yet likely to breake, there you ſhall onely apply the fourth medicine onely, mentioned before.

*All theſe infirmities are cured by the eighth Medicine following.*

All convulſions of ſinewes.
All cramps whatſoever.
The necke-crike.
Shoulder ſplat.
All ſweld legges.
Over-reach on the back ſinew.
All wind-galls.
Wrench in the nether joynt.
All bruiſes unbroke.
All ſtrains whatſoever.

*The eighth Medicine.*

TAke ſtrong Wine-vineger and *Patch-greaſe* or *Peece-greaſe*, of each a like quantity, and boil it on the fire. Then with Wheat-bran make it into a hot *Pultus*; and being ſo warm as the horſe may endure it, apply it twice a day to the grieved place: But in caſe the ſoreneſs be where you cannot binde any *Pultus* unto it, then you ſhall onely take *Patch-greaſe*, or *Piece-greaſe*; and being molten very hot, with the ſame bathe the horſe twice or thrice a day, and give him very moderate exerciſe before and after his dreſſing; and it will not onely take away all pain and anguiſh, but alſo remove all Swellings, Gourdings, or any other eye-ſore whatſoever.

*All theſe Infirmities are cured by the ninth Medicine following.*

All light Galls. To dry up Humours.
To skin Sores.

*The*

### *The ninth Medicine.*

FIrſt, bathe the ſore place with hot molten Butter; then ſtrow upon it the powder of Roſin for a day or two: laſtly, take a ſpoonful or two of very thick Cream, and with the Soot of a Chimney bring it to a very thick paſte; then ſpread it alſo upon the ſore, and it will heal, dry, and skin it, in a ſhort ſpace.

*All theſe infirmities are cured by the tenth Medicine following.*

All Watry eyes.
All Blood-ſhotten eyes.
All Dimneſs of ſight.
All Lunatick eyes.
All Cankers in the eyes.
The Pin and Web in the eye.
All Pearls or Spots.
All Fiſtulaes in the eyes.
The Haw in the eye.

### *The tenth Medicine.*

TAke true Ground-Ivie, which ſome call Alehoof, or the ordinary Ground-Ivy, and beat it well in a morter; & if it be very dry, drop a little White-roſe-water into it, or a little of the water

*The eighth Medicine.*

TAke ſtrong Wine-vineger and *Patch-greaſe* or *Peece-greaſe*, of each a like quantity, and boil it on the fire. Then with Wheat-bran make it into a hot *Pultus*; and being ſo warm as the horſe may endure it, apply it twice a day to the grieved place: But in caſe the ſoreneſs be where you cannot binde any *Pultus* unto it, then you ſhall onely take *Patch-greaſe*, or *Piece-greaſe*; and being molten very hot, with the ſame bathe the horſe twice or thrice a day, and give him very moderate exerciſe before and after his dreſſing; and it will not onely take away all pain and anguiſh, but alſo remove all Swellings, Gourdings, or any other eye-ſore whatſoever.

*All theſe Infirmities are cured by the ninth Medicine following.*

All light Galls. To dry up Humours.
To skin Sores.

*The*

### *The ninth Medicine.*

FIrſt, bathe the ſore place with hot molten Butter; then ſtrow upon it the powder of Roſin for a day or two: laſtly, take a ſpoonful or two of very thick Cream, and with the Soot of a Chimney bring it to a very thick paſte; then ſpread it alſo upon the ſore, and it will heal, dry, and skin it, in a ſhort ſpace.

*All theſe infirmities are cured by the tenth Medicine following.*

All Watry eyes.
All Blood-ſhotten eyes.
All Dimneſs of ſight.
All Lunatick eyes.
All Cankers in the eyes.
The Pin and Web in the eye.
All Pearls or Spots.
All Fiſtulaes in the eyes.
The Haw in the eye.

### *The tenth Medicine.*

TAke true Ground-Ivie, which ſome call Alehoof, or the ordinary Ground-Ivy, and beat it well in a morter; & if it be very dry, drop a little White-roſe-water into it, or a little of the water

water of the hearbe Eyebright; then ſtraine it well into a cleane glaſſe, and with that juyce waſh, annoynt, ot tent the ſores in the eyes at leaſt three or foure times a day: as for the hawes or hagges in a horſe eye, every common Smith knowes in what ſort to cut them away, and that eaſily.

*All theſe infirmities are cured by the eleventh Medicine following.*

All Splents,
All Spavens.
All Curbes.
All ringbones.
All quitter-bones.
All bony excreſcions.

*The eleventh Medicine.*

TAke white *Arſnick* or *Mercury*, ground to powder, and make a little ſlit vpon the head of the excreſcion, the length of a barley-corne, and downe to the bone; then raiſe up the skinne with a fine corner, and put in as much of the *Arſnicke* or *Mercurie* as will lye upon a three-halfepence, and then binde upon the ſore a little hard flaxe hurdes, which done, tye up the horſes head to the racke, ſo as he may not bite the ſoare place, and let him ſtand the ſpace of two

or three houres, for in that time the anguiſh will be gone; and the medicine will have done working: then put the Horſe to his meate either in the houſe or abroad, and the excreſcion will rot and fall away of it ſelfe; which ſeene, you may heale vp the ſoare; either with the ſixt or the ninth Medicine, ſpecified before.

*All theſe infirmities are cured by the twelfth Medicine following.*

All broken bones.
All bones out of joynt.
Swaying of the backe.
Weakeneſſe in the backe.
Horſe-hipped.
Horſe-ſtifled.

## *The twelfth Medicine.*

THe bones being placed in their true and proper places, according to the forme of the member, you ſhall firſt bathe the grieved place with warme Patch-greaſe or Peece-greaſe; then clap about it a binding plaiſter of pitch, Roſin, Maſticke, and Sallet-oyle, well mixt together and molten on the fire: then fould the Limb about with fine flaxe-hurds, and then ſplint it with broad, flat ſtrong

ſtrong, and ſoft ſplents, and remove not the dreſſing for the ſpace of fifteene dayes, except you finde the rowlers to ſlacken, which is a very good ſigne, and then you may ſtraiten them againe; or if you finde the member increaſe in ſwelling, and that the rowlers grow as it were ſtraiter and ſtraiter, then you may give the member eaſe; for it is a ſigne it was rowld too ſtraight before: and thus you ſhall dreſſe it but twice in thirty dayes, or thereabouts, in which time the bones will be knit: but if through the breach or diſlocation, you finde any groſſe ſubſtance to appeare about the grieved place, then you ſhall twice or thrice a day bathe it with hot Patch-greaſe; and that will take away the eye-ſore in a ſhort ſpace.

The

## The ſecond Point.

# The Emperor of all Medicines concerning Horſes.

TAKE of Wheat-meale ſix pounds, or as much as will bring all the other Simples following to a ſtiff paſte: of Annis-ſeeds two ounces, of Cummin-ſeeds ſix drams, of Carthamus one dram and a half, of Fenugreek-ſeed one ounce and two drams, of Brimſtone an ounce and a half, of Sallet-oil one pinte and two ounces, of Honey one pound and a half, of White-wine four pintes; and all this muſt be made into a very ſtiff paſte, the hard Simples being pounded, and ſearſed to a fine powder, and ſo mixt with the wet Simples: after this paſte is thus made, it muſt be kept in a very clean cloth; and when you have occaſion to uſe it, you ſhall take thereof as much

much as will make a round ball as bigge as a mans fist; and this ball you shall by continuall washing, laving, and squizing, dissolve into a gallon or two of faire running water, & so give it the Horse to drinke, either after his heates, or after any violent labour to exercise, or when he is sicke, poore, leane, or inwardly diseased, and full of foule-surfeits; and then you shall suffer him to drinke thereof as much and as oft as he pleaseth. Now it may bee at the first that partly through the colour thereof, and partly through the smell, the Horse will be coy to taste it, but care not you therefore, but be sure to keepe him from all water else but it onely: and that he may the readier take it, you shall doe well at first to offer him this water in the darke, that the colour may not offend him; of which when hee hath but once tasted, he will then forsake all water whatsoever to drinke of this water onely, as I have often knowne by experience. Now touching the vertues which appertaine to his Medicine, they are these: First, if your Horse be never so poore, leane, surfeited and diseased, if you give your Horse of this water with the ball dissolved in it as aforesaid, it will in fourteene dayes, not onely cleanse and scowre him from all infirmitie, but

but alſo feede him and make him fat with good and ſound fleſh; ſo as he ſhall be fit either for the Market, or for preſent travell: Secondly, if your Horſe be inwardly foule and fat, and have either by orderly or diſorderly riding had his greaſe molten within him, then this Medicine uſed as aforeſaid, is a moſt excellent and ſoveraigne purge or ſcowring, and maketh the Horſe not onely avoid all ſuch filthy and ill matter as lies molten in his body, and would breed moſt dangerous and mortall ſickneſſes, but alſo it comforteth and ſtrengthneth the inward parts, and breeds great courage and ſpirit in the Horſe: whence it comes to paſſe that it is of ſpeciall and great uſe for hunting Horſes, and running Horſes to be given after their heates, becauſe it doth cleanſe the body, prevent all inward ſickneſſes, keepe a Horſe coole and ſoluble in his body, and addes more courage and mettle then any other foode whatſoever: Laſtly, the uſe of this Medicine one fortnight, is as good as a quarter of a yeares feeding at Graſſe at any time of the yeere, and worketh as many and more good effects, eſpecially in this, that this Medicine is to be had at all times, and Graſſe is to be had but onely in Summer ſeaſon:

but whereas at Graſſe (if it be ranke and ſweet) a Horſe is in danger of many ſickneſſes, as the Yellowes, Staggers, Anticor, and many others, which proceed from the corruption of the bloud, or the heat of the ſeaſon; by the uſe of this Medicine all theſe infirmities are taken away, and the Horſe recovereth fleſh, ſtrength, and livelihood of ſpirit, without any danger, as proofe ſhall teſtifie much better than my writing.

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The

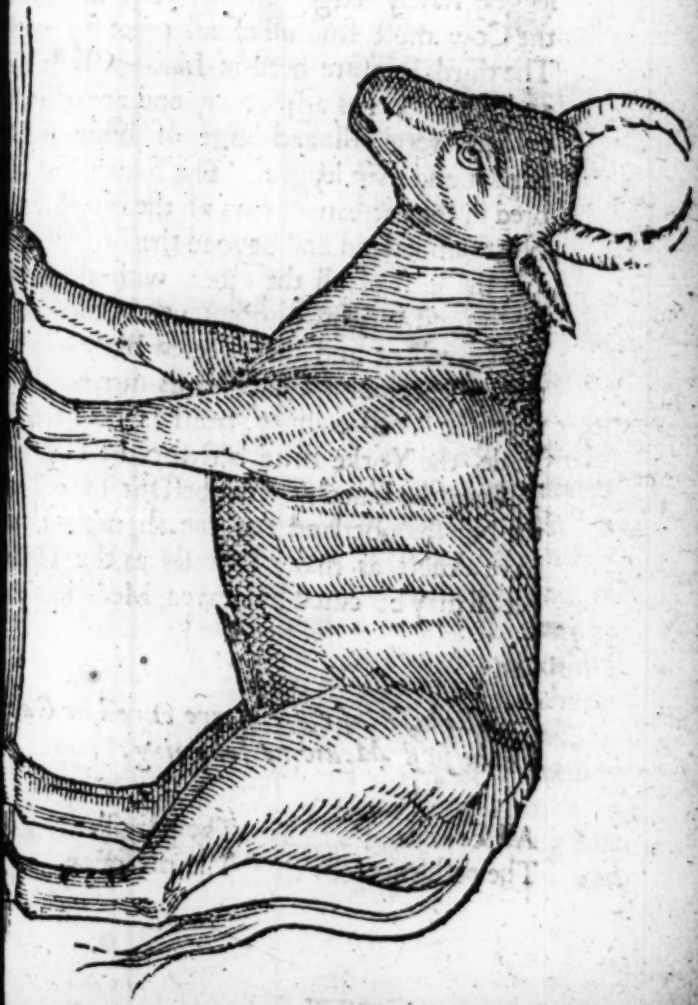
## The third Point.

# How to cure all diſeaſes in Cattell, as Oxe, Bull, Cowe, or Calfe, with ſeven Medicines onely.

### *A Character of the nature of the Oxe, Bull, Cowe, or Calfe.*

THE Oxe, Bull, Cowe, or Calfe, (for indeed they are but one and the ſelfeſame in generation) are beaſts naturally of a ſlow and heavie diſpoſition, yet fit for the draught, being temperately handled, and eſpecially the Oxen, or Bulls: the Cowes may be and are ſometimes imployed in the ſame worke, but they are more fit for the Paile, or for yeelding Milke, which they yeeld in greater abundance than any

other beasts whatsoever: their flesh is th
best and most wholsome for the sustenance
of man; and therfore when they are pas
labour, or other commiditie, they may b
fed and sold to the Shambles: the fatte o
these beasts is soft, and apt upon any violen
exercise to melt, whence it proceeds that i
their labour they may not be driven abov
an ordinary foot-pace: their Skinnes are o
very great price, being a Leather of tha
firme, fast, and hard composition, that with
ordinary liquering or working in Oyle, i
withstandeth all wet and weather, and out
weareth all other Leather whatsoever. O
these kind of Cattell with us in this Island
of great Britaine, are foure sorts: the firs
and best, are those which are bred in th
West parts, as in Somerset-shire, Glouceste
shire, Dorset-shire, and the Countries ad
joyning: these are for the most part of a
bloud-red colour, with great, large, and long
bodies, tall of stature, and slenderly cas
downwards; their hornes are little and crook
ked; and the milke which the Cowes give
is the very best and wholsomest of all o
ther. The second sort are bred in the Coun
tries of Derby-shire, Chesse-shire, Lanca
shire, York-shire, and the Countries ad
joyning



joyning: these are for the most part of a cole-blacke colour, with large bodies, and short legges, stately, large, and white hornes, and the Cow most fruitfull of all other for breed. The third sort are bred in Lincolneshire and and the Countries adjoyning, and are of a pied colour, very tall and large of body, onely slender and long legged. The fourth sort are bred in the extreamest part of the North, as in Northumberland, and beyond the Tweede; they are the least of all the other, with short low bodies and very little hornes, yet in their flesh most excellent and the sweetest Beefe of all other: whence our ancient Heards-men conclude that the West-country Beast is best for the Paile, the Yorke-shire best for the Hide and Tallow, the Lincolne-shire best for Travell, and the Northumberland for the shambles: they have almost as many Diseases as the Horse, yet all may be cured by seaven Medicines only.

*All these infirmities are cured in Catt by the first Medicine following.*

All Fevers.
The pestilence.
The gargill.
The murraine.

All miſliking.
All leanneſſe.
The piſſing of bloud.
All Fluxes.
Hide-bound.
The drie skinne
The Lung-growne.
Swallowing of all poiſon whatſoever.
All wormes.
Vomiting of bloud.
Milting.
To provoke urine.
The over-flow of the Gall.
A Cow wethered.
All faintneſſe.
How to breed Milke.
The Pantas.
The loſſe of the Cud.
The Rot.

## *The firſt Medicine.*

FIrſt, as ſoone as you perceive your Beaſt to droope, you ſhall in any wiſe let him bloud in the neck-veine, and let him bleed well (that is to ſay) till you ſee alteration in the bloud; then take of Plantaine, of Rewe, of Wormewood, of Houſleeke, of Wood-roſe, of Shepherds purſe, of Smallage, and of Galwort, of each of theſe, (or of ſo many as you can conveniently get) halfe a handfull; beat them well in a Morter, and then mixe therewith a pint of Urine and a handfull of Hens-dung ſtrained all together exceeding much, then put this Juyce ſo ſtrained to a full Ale-quart of ſtrong Beere or ſtrong Ale,

and ſo ſet it on the fire, and boyle it till a full halfe be conſumed; then take it from the fire, and diſſolve into it halfe an ounce of the beſt Triacle and a ſpoonfull of the juice of Garlicke; then take of Mirrhe, of Ivorie, of Bayberries, of Cinamon, and of Annis-ſeeds beaten to a fine powder, two good ſpoonfulls, and brew it very well with the Ale; then being ſufficiently well cooled, give it to the Beaſt to drinke with a horne, earely in the morning faſting, and chaſe the Beaſt up and downe halfe an houre after, then put him where he may come to no meat for an houre and a halfe after; and thus doe two or three mornings together, according to the greatneſſe of his ſickneſſe: But if you find his dewe-lap begin to ſwell, then you ſhall with a ſharpe knife ſlit it, and opening of the skinne, you ſhall thruſt into it halfe a handfull of Speare-graſſe and Salt chopt together, and then ſtitch it up againe, and annoint it with Butter and Tarre mixt together, and ſo put the Beaſt to a freſh Paſture; but by no meanes let the Graſſe be too ranke, for that is moſt dangerous.

*All theſe infirmities are cured by the ond Medicine following.*

| | |
|---|---|
| he belly-ake. | All coughs or hauſts. |
| ll colds in gene- | All ſhortneſſe of |
| rall. | breath. |
| ropping noſtrils. | A generall purge for |
| ll coſtiveneſſe. | Cattell. |

## *The ſecond Medicine.*

Irſt, you ſhall in any wiſe let the Beaſt bloud, as in the former medicine, then kea quart of ſtrong Ale and boyle it on the e, and ſcum it well, then take it off, and diſ-lve into it a ſpoonfull of Tarre and a ſpoon-ll of the juice of Garlicke; which done, take Sugar-candy, of Fenugreeke, and of Brim-one, all being beaten to a fine powder, the uantity of three ſpoonfulls, brew them well gether with the Ale till it be ſufficiently well oled; then put to it a quarter of a pint of Sal-oyle, and ſo give it the Beaſt to drinke faſt-g, and chaſe him and uſe him as was before eſcribed in the former Medicine.

All

*All theſe infirmities are cured by th third Medicine following.*

| | |
|---|---|
| The Sturdy. | All Impoſtumes. |
| The neck gald. | All Boyles. |
| The neck bruiſed: | All Botches. |
| The neck ſweld. | The Dew-boulne. |
| The cloſh. | Cattell goared. |
| All ſwellings in gene-rall in any part. | All wounds whatſo-ever. |

*The third Medicine.*

FIrſt, in any caſe of the Sturdy, you ſhall o pen the skull upon the forehead, and tak out the bladder, then heale the ſore with th Salve following; but in caſe of Dew-boul where the bleane riſeth upon the tongue, or i the mouth, there you ſhall firſt break th blean, and thruſt out the filth, then rub the ſor with Salt and Earth, and after apply the Salv following, which is this. Take the green leaves of *Ariſtoloch*, of freſh Greaſe, of Ta low, of the aſhes of an old burnt Shooe, Turpentine, of Tarre, and Lilly-roots, of eac a like quantity, beate them all in a Morte till they come to a perfect Salve; which

it prove too lenwicke or moiſt, then you ſhall take as much Yellow-waxe as will ſoften it; and with this ſalve annoint the ſore places, and it is a preſent remedy.

*All theſe infirmities are cured by the fourth Medicine following,*

| | |
|---|---|
| The Barbes. | Looſe teeth. |
| The Bleane. | The tongue venomed. |
| The Canker in the mouth. | The falling of the Pallat. |

*The fourth Medicine.*

FIrſt, thruſt your hand into the Beaſts mouth, and if there be any bliſter riſen, or the Pallat fallen, rub the one away, and put up the other; then take of Woodbine-leaves, of Sage, of Plantaine, and of ſalt, of each halfe a handfull, boyle them well in a quart of running-water, a pint of Vinegar, and halfe a pint of Hony, then with the water waſh the ſore places very well, and it is a preſent remedy.

All

*All theſe infirmities are cured by the fift Medicine following.*

All ſore Eyes.
The Haw in the Eye.
The Pinne in the Eye.
The Web in the Eye.

*The fift Medicine.*

FIrſt, you ſhall let the Beaſt bloud in the temple-veines, and cut out the Hawes if they offend him, which every ordinary Smith can doe; then take an Egge and open it in the crowne, and put out halfe the white, then fill it up againe with ſalt, and then roſte it in the hot embers ſo long and ſo hard that you may beat it to a fine powder; which done, diſſolve ſome of that powder in a ſpoonfull of the water of Eye-bright, and a ſpoonfull of the juyce of Houſleeke, and with the ſame waſh the Beaſts eye twice or thrice a day, and it is a preſent remedy.

*All theſe infirmities are cured by the ſixt Medicine following.*

The wormes in the tayle.
The generall ſcab.
The party-coloured ſcab.

The

The Itch or Scurfe.
The biting of a mad Dogge.
The biting with venemous beaſts.
All Lice or Tickes.
All prickes with thornes or ſtubs.
To be ſhrew-run.

## *The Sixth Medicine.*

YOu ſhall firſt make a ſtrong Lye with old Urine, and the Aſhes of Aſh-wood; then take a pint of this Lye, and adde to it of Tarre or Black-ſope, of Coperas, of Bores-greaſe, of Brimſtone, of Pepper, of Staves-ake, and of Plantaine, of each a like quantity, as much as will bring the Lye to a thicke and ſtiffe Salve; then with the ſame annoint all the ſore places: but in caſe the Beaſt be Shrew-runne onely, and have no other infirmity, then you ſhall take a Bramble which groweth at both ends, and with the ſame beat all over the body of the Beaſt, and if you can conveniently, you ſhall alſo draw his whole body under a Bramble which groweth at both ends, as afore ſayd.

*All these infirmities are cured by the seventh Medicine following.*

All Straines whatsoever.
All soreneſſe in the Sinewes.
All ſtiffneſſe in the neck.
The Gout.
All broken Bones.
All griefes in the Hoves.
The Foule.

*The ſeventh Medicine.*

TAke Mallowes, Chickweede, and Galingale, and boyle them in Urine, Butter, Burgundy-Pitch, Tallow, and Linſeed-oyle, till they be ſo ſoft that you may beate them to a Salve, which done, apply the Salve to the grieved place very hot, either as an Ointment, or as a Pultus, and it is a preſent remedy, as hath been often proved.

The

## The fourth Point.

### ow to cure all diſeaſes in Sheepe, with ſix Medicines onely.

*The Character or nature of the Sheepe.*

Heepe are naturally of a hot diſpoſition, weak and tender, yet ſo free from greedineſſe, that they will live of leſs food then any other Beaſt of their bigneſſe: they are of a moſt gular profit and eſteeme, as not having in em nor about them any thing which is not of me good uſe, the worſt of which are their wes, and yet the very treadings of them upon e ground are a good manuring and inriching the ſame: as for their fleeces, their fleſh, d other intrailes, who knowes not the excel-nt goodneſſe thereof? The Rams and Ewes e fit for generation from two yeeres of age l they be ten; and after that, they are onely r the ſhambles: the Ewes carry their Lambs their bodies a hundred and fifty dayes, and longer, according to common computa-on. Sheepe in our Iſland of great Brittaine (which

(which is not inferiour to any Kingdome
the world for the excellency of good Sheepe
are of ſundery natures, according to the alter
tion of the climates: for where the ground
moſt fertile, there the Sheepe are large of bod
and deepe woolled, yet is the ſtaple but of a
indifferent fineneſſe, rather inclining to ſom
courſeneſſe, then yeelding the beſt thred: oth
are bred of a more barren and wilde earth; y
if the leare be cold, then is the ſtaple mo
courſe, and the wooll both ſhort and hair
and the leaſt that are bred on the moſt barr
earth: though the Sheepe be the leaſt of bo
dy, and the leaſt of burthen, yet if the leare b
warme and well coloured, the wooll is of a
the fineſt, and the ſtaple of a fine and ſilke
like handling. To conclude, it is better an
more naturall for a ſheepe to be bred abroa
in the in the fields amongſt the flocke, the
domeſticke at home in the houſe; for ſo ſha
both his fleſh and fleece be better both for th
taſte and for other ſervice.

*All theſe infirmities in Seepe are cure*
*by the firſt Medicine following.*

All Fevers.
The red water.
The Lung-ſicke.
All Coughes.

Al

All Colds.
All diſeaſes of the Gall.
The Jaundies.
All ſickneſs coming of Choler.
All tough Flegme.
The Pox.
The Wood-evil.
The Cramp.
All licking of Poiſon.
To cauſe eaſie deliverance.
To increaſe Milk.
All Worms inward.
The loſs of the Cud.
The Staggers.
The general Rot.
Water in the belly.

### *The firſt Medicine.*

TAke of Wormwood-flowers, of Rue, of Colts-foot, of Lung-wort, of Plantain, of Lettice, of Roſemary, of Cinquefoil, of Horſe-mint, of Dyll, of Sage, of Tanſey, and of Holy-thiſtle, or of ſo many of theſe as you can conveniently get, of each a like quantity, and beat them very well in a Morter: then ſtrain forth the juyce thereof; and to a pinte of very ſweet honeyed water made with the beſt honey and running water, adde five or ſix ſpoonfuls of this juyce: then ſet it on the fire, and boil it with two ſpoonfuls of the powder of Annis-ſeeds, Licoras, long Pepper, and Bay-berries made of equal quantities: Then being taken from the fire, put in as much ſweet Butter as a Wall-nut, and two ſpoonfuls of that Salt which is called *Adraces*, or *Adarces*, which is Salt gathered

(and made by the volence of the Suns heat) upon the ſalt Marſhes after the tide is gone away; or for want of it, becauſe it is ſcarce, you may take as much of the beſt Spaniſh ſalt, and all being well ſtirred together, ſo ſoon as it is luke-warm give it the Sheepe to drinke with an horn, and morning & evening rub his mouth very well with the Salt aforeſaid, and it is a certain cure, and hath been often proved.

*All theſe infirmities are cured by the ſecond Medicine following.*

| | |
|---|---|
| The Scab or Itch. | The Sturdy. |
| All Maggots whatſoever. | The turning evil. |
| | The more-found. |
| The worme in the claw. | Sheepe taggd. |
| All wild-fire. | Sheepe belted. |

*The ſecond Medicine.*

FIrſt, you ſhall let the Sheepe blood in the eye-veines, then take tarre and freſh greaſe of each a like quantity, and mixing them well together with a little Brimſtone and the juyce of Chervile, bring it to a Salve, and with the ſame (after you have bared, cleanſed, and made all the ſore places raw) anoint all the grieved

place: or in caſe of the Sturdy, after you have opened the skull and taken out the bladder, plaſter the ſore therwith, & it is a certain cure.

*All theſe infirmities are cured by the third Medicine following.*

All bones out of joynt.
All broken bones.
Paine in the joynts.

*The third Medicine.*

FIrſt, after you have placed the member right (which you may doe by the example of the ſound member) then you ſhall bathe the grieved place well with butter and Beere: then make a ſeare-cloth of Patch-greaſe and yellow waxe, and warming it very hot lap it about the member, and if need require then ſplint it, and in caſe the member be broken, renew it not till fifteene dayes be paſt, otherwiſe once in three dayes.

*All theſe infirmites are cured by the fourth Medicine following.*

All griefes in the eyes.
All dimneſſe of ſight.

*The fourth Medicine.*

YOu ſhall firſt let the ſheepe blood in the eye-veins, then take of the juyce of Cellodine,

lodine, that is, of the leaves in Summer, and the roots in Winter, with the ſame waſh the Sheeps eyes, and it will helpe them.

*All theſe infirmities are cured by the fifth Medicine following.*

All griefes in the mouth.

All looſeneſſe of teeth.

*The fifth Medicine*

FIrſt, you ſhall let the Sheepe blood in the gums, then you ſhall take of Earth, Sage, and Salt, of each a like quantity, and beate them well together and with the ſame rub the mouth of the ſheepe very well, but eſpecially where it is grieved, and it helpeth.

*All theſe infirmities are cured by the ſixth Medicine following.*

All ſickneſſe in Lambs.

Lambes that are yeaned ſick.

*The ſixth Medicine.*

FIrſt, you ſhall take up the Lamb, & breath into the mouth thereof, then ſuckle or feed it with Mares milke and a little water mixt together, & make it luke-warm, and in any caſe during the ſickneſſe keepe it very warme, for that is the greateſt nouriſhment that can bee given unto them, & beſt agreeth with them.

# The fifth point.

*How to cure all the diſeaſes in Goats* with two Medicines onely.

*The Character or nature of the Goat.*

GOates are naturally of a wanton, light, and ayrie diſpoſition, given to much wildeneſſe: whence it comes that they are in many Countries preſerved, as wee preſerve our Deere, wilde, and for the chaſe; and ſurely they will make excellent ſport in their hunting: They doe bring forth their young Kids in more aboundance then Sheepe doe Lambs; for they doe ſeldome bring forth under two very often three, and ſometimes four; they carry their Kids in their bodies five months as Sheepe do, and ſeldome grow barren but through extreame faintneſſe: they begin very early to go to the Bucke as in the firſt yeare, whence it comes that they continue not long

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in bearing, as not above three or foure yeares at the moſt: Their greateſt and beſt food is the brouzing upon young trees, and therefore they ſhall ſo go to the bucke, that they might bring forth their young ones in the month of March or April, when every tree begins to bud. They are naturally ever good Phyſitians for themſelves, and when they find any imperfection, will ſeeke out cures for the ſame, as by letting themſelves blood upon briers, thornes, bul-ruſhes, and ſuch like: They are much ſubject to aborſtment or caſting of their young ones, eſpecially in extreame cold ſeaſons; whence it comes that they ſhould have ever a ſhed provided for them in the winter-ſeaſon. The hair of Goats in ſome Countries is yearely ſhorne off, and a courſe ſtuffe made thereof, wherewith they cloathe the meaner ſort of people. They doe naturally ſee as well by night as by day, and their ages are beſt knowne by the knots and round riſings about the nether part of their hornes. To conclude, their teeth are very dangerous for the ſpoyling of young trees, eſpecially the Olive-tree, which if they but chance to licke on, the tree never beareth any fruit after it.



*All theſe infirmities in Goats are cured by the firſt Medicine following.*

The Peſtilence.
The Dropſie.
Hardeneſſe to kid
The Staggers.

*The firſt Medicine.*

FIrſt, you ſhall let the Goate blood under the eyes, and in the tayle, then you ſhall take of Selladine-leaves, and Ruſhes, of Reeds greene, and of worm-wood, of each a like quantity, beate them in a Morter, and ſtraine out the juyce: then take foure or five ſpoonfull of that juyce, and mix it with a pinte of Salt, and halfe a ſpoonfull of Cloves beaten to fine powder, and being luke-warm, give it the Goate to drinke faſting, and let it faſt two houres after it.

*All theſe infirmities are cured by the ſecond Medicine following.*

All ſtoppings in the teats.
The tuell ſtopt.
The Tetter.
The dry Scab.
The Itch.
All Maggots.
All fly-blowings.

*The*

*The ſecond Medicine.*

FIrſt, you ſhall take and cleanſe away all the filth and ſcurf which any way ſtoppeth or offendeth the grived place; then take of Honey, Capons greaſe, of blacke Sope, of Tarre, of Brimſtone, and of the Soote of a Chimny, of each a ſpoonfull: mixe them all very well together till it come to a perfect ointment; then with it annoint the ſore place very well, morning and evening; and if the ſtopping have been very long, or that the Goate be much inwardly dried, then you ſhall take two inches of a ſmall Candles end, and thruſt it up into the Goates tuell, in the manner of a ſuppoſitory, and it will not onely cleanſe the bag and give the Goate great eaſe in his body, but alſo keepe the place from ſtopping ever after.

The

## The ſixth point.

*ow to cure all diſeaſes in Swine, with three Medicines onely.*

*The Character or nature of the Swine.*

Swine are naturally of a ſluttiſh, ſloathful, and devouring diſpoſition, given onely to greedineſſe and to ſpoyl; whence commeth the ſaying the Husbandman, that the ſwine is never od till he be in the diſh; they are of moſt atures the moſt aboundant in their breed: they bring forth their litters three times he yeare, and will bring forth ten, twelve, eene, and twenty ſometimes in a litter; yet y will never bring up more pigs then y have teates to give ſucke with: ſuch pigs are pigd in the beginning or the laſt of De-mber, have teeth immediately; the other e not. Swine of all other beaſts, do ſooneſt w their ſickneſſe: for if you pull but a bri- from their bodies, and find it bloody

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at the nether end, or if he carry his necke c
the one ſide, you may be well aſſured of pr
ſent ſickneſſe. Swine are to be uſed three f
verall wayes in the houſe, that is, for Brawn
for Bacon, and for Porke: for Brawne, t
Bore is onely in uſe, and he is to be franke-f
and not ſty-fed, for the franke hardeneth
fleſh beſt: The Hog is beſt for porke m
tender and ſweete, and fitteſt for pre
ſervice: and the ſpaid Guilt, or Spayd,
guelt Sow is beſt for Bacon, feedeth ſou
deſt, taking fat ſooneſt, and hangeth by
wals uncorrupt longeſt. As there be houſho
and tame Swine, ſo there be alſo wild and
vage Swine, yet by much more fierce and c
ell: they differ little or nothing in nature,
ly they are by their wildeneſſe and much r
ging a great deale leſſe apt to take ſickneſ
To conclude, they are a good and wh
ſome meat, having nothing in them or ab
them uſeleſſe, as is found by daly expe
ence.

*All theſe infirmities are cured by the ſ
Medicine following.*

All Fevers. The Murraine.
All hide-ſickneſſe. The Peſtilence.



The Catharre.
The Gall.
The Meazles.
The Pox.
The Lake.
All Vomiting.
Sleeping evil.
All paine in the mil

*The first Medicine.*

First you ſhall let the Swine blood in tail, and under the eares, then binde up ſore with the greene barke of Oziers; wh none, you ſhall take of Barly-meale two three handfull, of red Oaker and Hens-d of each a handfull, and of the juyce of Li wort, Gall-wort, and Worme-wood, ha pinte, of Treacle an ounce, mixe all theſe with a pottle of Hony and Urine blen together; then put it into a gallon or two ſweete warme waſh or ſwillings, and give it the ſwine to drinke, and anoint the ſore places of his body with brimſt and Boares-greaſe mixed together; and ring the time of his ſickneſſe, let his food onely dry Beanes ſpelted on a Mill.

*All theſe infirmities are cured by the ſec Medicine following.*

All impoſthumes.
All leanneſs or miſlike.
All Scurf or Mangineſs.
Swine that are lug
All maggots in t ears.

*The ſecond Medicine.*

Firſt ye ſhall let the Swine blood in the taile as aforeſaid; then if the Impoſthume be ripe, launce it, and thruſt out the filth; then heal the ſore with Tarre and Butter mixt together: but if the Impoſtume be hard, then only rub it with wheat-meale and Salt till it diſſolve; but if the infection be univerſal, then anoint the Swine all over with Swines-greaſe, Brimſtone, Vinegar, black ſope and Honey mixt together, each of like quantity, and having formerly rubd all the ſcurf and filth away with a wooll-card.

*All theſe infirmities are cured by the third Medicine following.*

All unnaturalneſs in Sows devouring ther birth

*The Third Medicine.*

If your Sow be given to much unnaturalneſſe, and that ſhe will devour her pigs ſoone as ſhe hath pigd them, you ſhall watch her pigging, and take them away as they fall; then take the wreckling or worſt pig, and anoint and bath it all over with the juyce of the Earbe Stonecrop, and the give it the Sowe to devoure; which ſo ſoone as ſhe hath done, it will immediately make her ſo exceedingly ſick, and cauſe her to vomit ſo exceedingly, that ſhe will never after do the ſame again.

The

# The seventh point.

## *How to cure all the diseases in Dogges,* with three Medicines onely.

### *The Character or nature of the Dog.*

THere be of Dogges divers kinde though all concurre and come to on nature in the matter of diseases an infirmities: for there is first th *Greyhound*, which exceedeth in swiftnes and is preserved for the Chase, as either t course the wilde *Deere*, the *Hare*, the *Bore*, th *Wolfe*, or other Vermine: he is a Beast of infi nite valour and spirit, yet tender, & apt by hi fiercenesse to much casualty; & his onely vertu consisteth in the swiftnes of his foot. The there is the *Hound*, which is of a more dull temper, whose onely glory is in his smel hunting and finding out by his sent the trac and foot-steps of all sorts of wilde Beasts: I which he sheweth so much cunning, that no any winding, turning, or artfull double ca prevent his search: he is both valiant and in dustrious, and so unappalled with labour, tha

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onely by the continuance of his toyle he maketh himſelfe maſter of what prey ſoever hee hunteth. Next unto him is the Spanniell, which alſo is ſingular for his ſmell upon Birds, as the Hound upon Birds: whence it comes that neither Partridge, Pheſant, Raile, Quail, Peacocke, nor any other bird can eſcape their ſearch: they are of all other Dogs the moſt lovingeſt, humbleſt, and moſt familiar with the man. Then there is the water-Spanniel, whoſe ſent is alſo his ontly glory; yet that ſent is taken aloft from the aire, and upon the water; whereby it comes to paſſe, that no water-fowl is ſafe from his ſearch: he is alſo of a moſt exceeding ſtrong conſtitution, being very able to indure the cold, that no ſharpneſs of winter nor froſt troubleth him, but the water is as familier with him as the aire. Then there is the Maſtive, whoſe vertue is onely in his courage, ſtrength, ſharpneſſe of teeth, and aptneſſe to encounter with any fierce wilde beaſt, as Lyons, Bears, Wolves, Tygers, and ſuch like, againſt which they are ſo apt, willing, and ſo cunning in their fight, that they ſeldome or never part but victors. To conclude, for your Tumbler or Lurcher, whoſe delight is onely in killing the Coney: for the Liceſces, which onely envieth the Fox; and for your general Mong-



rilles, whoſe uſes are either for chaſing away vermine, or defence of the husband mans yard. they ware, and are in their ſpiciall natures and qualities with the other forenamed Dogges. And touching their diſeaes, they are cured by one and the ſelfe-ſame Medicines.

*All theſe infirmites in Dogs are cured by the firſt medicine following.*

All wormes inwardly.
All colds or ſtoppings.
The Stone.
Coſtiveneſſe or belly-bound.

*The firſt Medicine.*

MAke a ſtrong decoction of Wormwood and of Southernwood; then take a pint of the decoction, and diſſolve into it as much *Alloes* as twice an hazel-nut, & a good ſpoonfull of the powder of Ivory & Brimſtone mixt together; then being luke-warm, give it the Dog to drinke, and adminiſter at his tuell two inches of a half-peny candles end, in manner of a ſuppoſitory.

*All theſe infirmities are cured by the ſecond Medicine following.*

All Lice or Fleas.
All worms outwardly.
All Serpent bitings.
All mad Dogs bitings.

All Galls or Tetters.
All Itch, or ſcab, or mangy.
All hurts by wild beaſts.
All galling of feet.
All frettizing in the feet.
The Canker.

*The ſecond Medicine.*

MAke a ſtrong decoction of *Rew*, *Sage*, *Mints*, and a handfull or two of Salt; then with the decoction waſh over all the Dogs body; then take *Treacle*, *Hogs-greaſe*, yellow *waxe*, *Turpentine* and *Coperas*, of each a like quantity; melt and mingle them together, and with that ointment annoint all the ſore places, eſpecally thoſe which he cannot come to licke, or elſe ſcratcheth moſt, and it will ſpeedily cure him.

*All theſe infirmities are cured by the third Medicine following.*

All tiredneſſe.
All worms whatſoever.
All Bruiſes.
All pain in the ears.

*The third Medicine.*

FIrſt, if the wound be wide and gaping, or in any fleſhly part, you ſhall ſtitch it up with a needle and a little red ſilke: then take the yolke of an Egge, and as much Soot of a Chimney, and twice ſo much of the juyce of greene

greene *Tobacco*, and the juyce of *Mellilot*, with as much freſh *Butter* as will bring all theſe to a Salve, being molten and mingled well together on a ſoft fire; then with this ſalve either tent or plaiſter the grieved place, and it is a preſent remedy for all the former grievances, as hath been often by me and others experienced.

## The eighth point.

*How to cure all the diſeaſes in Conies,* or Hares, with one Medicine onely.

*The Character of Conies or Hares.*

HAres or Conies are ſmall Beaſts, of a much more melancholy diſpoſition then other Beaſts, whence commeth the hardneſſe of their living; for as it is written, they will feed fat with the white rinde of the froſt, or the ſnow: certaine it is that in the froſt and ſharpeſt time of winter they feed beſt, becauſe then the froſt biting the foggie graſſe, maketh it moſt ſweet,



upon which they delight moſt to feed. They are abundant in their increaſe, bringing forth their broods once every month, and of thoſe broods not under three or four at the leaſt; neither doth ſhe ſo ſoon disburthen one brood, but ſhe preſently runneth to the Buck, and ingendereth for another. The males of theſe kindes are very unnatural; for if they can finde where the young ones are kindled, they preſently devour them: whence it comes to paſs, that the female at her time compleat withdraweth her ſelf, and hideth her young, daubing and damming up the hole till they be able to run and ſhift for themſelves; and then ſhe opening the hole by little and little, giveth them liberty to take the air, and uſe their own exerciſe. As for the profit of them, beſides their fleſh, which is an excellent food, their skins are of great price, and are a moſt excellent Fur, and little inferiour, for warmth, ſweetneſs, and goodneſs, to any other. Again, the wooll or hair of them is very good to make Felts of; and indeed, is ſo ſoft and fine, that it is but a little inferiour to the Beaver; with which wooll if it be mixed, it maketh a moſt perfect and good Felt. To conclude, they are beaſts of much hardneſs, and therefore of no long life; and they take delight in hard and

ſandy grounds, which are dry; for they have no greater enemy then the wet; whence it proceedeth that their greateſt infirmity is rottenneſſe: yet ſuch Hares or Connies as doe live and delight in the clay earths, are even the greateſt, fatteſt, ſtouteſt, and beſt, either for the diſh, or any ſport whatſoever.

*All Conies or Hares are ſubject to two infirmities onely: which are cured by this one Medicine following.*

The Rot. Madneſſe.

*The firſt Medicine.*

FOr theſe infirmities above named, you ſhall onely take the fineſt, ſweeteſt, and dryeſt Hay you can get, and mix it very well with the hearbe Hare-thiſtle, and therewith feed your Connies and Hares, eſpecially in the winter-ſeaſon; and it will not onely prevent the infirmites, but alſo recover and cure the ſickneſſe when at any time they are infected.

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# The ninth point.

## How to cure all diſeaſes in Poultry, as Cocks, Hens, Capons, Chickens, Turkies, Peacocks, Phelants, Partridges, Quails, Railes, Doves of all kindes, and ſuch like, with foure Medicines onely.

*The Character or nature of all ſorts of Poultry.*

THe Cock, from whence the Hen, Capon and Chicken proceedeth, and ſo all one, being the ſentinel and watch of e houſe, is a luſty, proud, valiant, and cougious bird, taking both delight in himſelfe and

and in other mens praiſes of him. It is written of them, that they are Aſtronomers, and know the courſe of the Stars: certain it is, that they keep a true diſtance in their times, and crow more after proportion then order. They are great commanders and rulers of their own kinde; and ſo jealous of their wives, that they will die ere any ſtrange Cock enjoy the leaſt ſhew of their preſence. Of all beaſts whatſoever, none but he rejoyceth after the act of generation. The Hens are no leſs valiant then the Cocks, if they be true bred; and will with their oppoſites fight to the laſt drop: they are exceeding loving and natural to their young, and will not onely fight in their defence, but alſo ſtrive themſelves to give their Chickens ſuſtenance.

Your *Turkey* is not unlike unto theſe birds; for the Cock is proud, valiant, and apt to fight; onely the Hens are much-leſs natural, though ſomewhat more doating: for, from her too much love, ſhe will draw her Chickens abroad, and by her wandering will loſe them, never reſpecting her number; but ſo long as ſhe hath one to follow her, ſo long ſhe reſpecteth not what happeneth to the reſt. Of this nature

ature alſo is the Peacock, who for beauty, ride, and underſtanding, exceedeth all other irds, yet onely are careleſs of their young. he Peacock is a bird of long life, ordinarily ying to the yeers of five and twenty, or upard: he is a diſh much uſed at Banquets, r ſhew, more then for taſte; for his fleſh is ot held exceeding wholeſome, it being cerain, that if he be never ſo well and dry roſted ver night, yet he will be blood-raw the next ay following. Now contrary to the Peaock, the Pheſant, Partridge, Quail, and ail are excellent birds for the Table, and more ainty and wholeſome then any other: They re alſo excellent flights, and make rare ſport efore the Hawk: they flie not high, but eer to the ground; and though not very imble of wing, yet ſwift after they are on ing. They love not to flie long, by reaſon f their much earneſtneſs; but muſt have may reſts: but being ſtain with the Hawk, hey are the beſt, tendereſt, and moſt pleaſing ood. They bring forth their broods in great bundance; and having once diſcloſed them, he young ones are able to defend themſelves y flight, even when their ſhells are on their rowns: ſo ſtrong and wily they are by nature, as houſe-Doves are of an innocent nature,

ture, and very chaſte, and neither male nor
famale change their mate, but keep toge-
ther, one true to the other, living as couple
by the bond of marriage, keeping their own
hen continually, never viſiting the holes of
others, unleſſe they be ſingle by the death of
their mates: the male & female are both careful
of their young ones; nay, you ſhall have the
Cock oft-times chaſtiſe the Hen if ſhe keep
not the neſt well; and yet kinde they be to
them when the are about to build, lay, and
ſet, as may be ſeene by their readineſſe to them
in that caſe: when the Hen commeth off the
neſt, the Cock goeth on preſently. The
Cock will goe abroad and firſt feed himſelfe
well, and gorge himſelfe, and when he com-
meth home will diſgorge himſelfe againe
feeding his Hen or his young ones. Stock
doves live ordinarily (as *Pliny* affirmeth)
thirty yeares. The Turtle-doves of all the reſt
are the lovingeſt to their mate: for you ſhall
ſee them alwayes fly together, unleſſe one of
them be kild, then the other will not live long
after, but pine away.

*All theſe infirmities in Poultry are cured the firſt Medicine following.*

The Flux in the belly.
Drowſineſſe of the braine.

*The firſt Medicine.*

YOu ſhall take *Peaſe-bran* and ſcald it either with water or ſweet *Whay*, and give the Poultry to eate, and it will ſtop any wring in theſe Houſe-fowle whatſoever, hath been often experienced.

*All theſe infirmities are cured by the cond Medicine following.*

he ſtoping of the belly.
All molten greaſe.
To avoyd bruiſed blood.

*The ſecond Medicine.*

TAke either bread made of *Wheat*, or *Wheat* corn, but bread is the better, and t it into a ſmall trough; then put to the me a good quantity of mans *Urine*, newly ade and warme, and let the Poultry eat the read or corne out of the *Urine*, and it will re them.

All

*All these infirmities are cured by the th*
*Medicine followin.*

The Pip. The ſtinging by worms.
The Roope. or venomous things.
All Lice.

*The third Medicine.*

FIrſt you ſhall pull away the ſcale from t
Pip, and the blacke ſcurfe from the Ro
and lay the ſore raw and bare; then take
Salt, Rue, Pepper, and ſweet Butter, of eac
like quatity, and beat them together in
Morter till it come to a Salve; then with
ſame annoint the ſores, and it healeth.

*All theſe infirmities are cured by*
*fourth Medicine following.*

All ſore eyes. All dimneſs of ſight.

*The fourth Medicine.*

TAke a leaſe or two of ground-Ivie, or
ſome call it, Alehoof, or ordinary grou
Ivy, & chaw it well in your mouth; then ſu
ing the juyce thereof hard, ſpit it into the
of your Poultry; and thus doe twice or thri
day. It is a moſt certain cure, and often pro

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# The tenth point.

## How to cure all the diſeaſes in Water-fowl, as Geeſe, Ducks, Swans, Teyls, Widgeons, Sheldrakes, Plovers, Hens, Puets, Bytters, Guls, and ſuch like, with one Medicine onely.

### *The Character or nature of Wild-fowl.*

WIlde-Fowl, though they differ much in name and proportions, yet in their general natures there is ſmall riety: they all love to live together in flocks l herds, and in like manner they flie together; not in rout, but like ſouldiers, either in ſingle n double files; and for the moſt part they flie ngle-wiſe, one as it were leading the way, the reſt in two wide branches following, which meanes they gather more winde unthem, and are more able to mount their ts higher, which is that in which they joy: ſome write they flye ſo cloſe one another, that the hindmoſt reſteth his on him that flyeth before him: however, moſt certaine that they flye in a moſt decent

cent and comely order. They doe for the mo
part keepe one neſt, and in nouriſhing the
young are very diligent, hiding them in hol
and in the buſhes, and never diſcovering the
till they be able to ſave themſelves by fl
ing. They are of all creatures moſt watchf



ſeldome ſleeping, but when they are
ded by ſome of their kinde. They bring fo
their brood commonly once a yeare,
ſometimes twice: yet thoſe fowls are rat
domeſticall then wilde; for ſuch fruitfuln
ever ſpringeth from ſome extraordi
keeping.

*All water-fowls for the moſt part are ſ
ject but to one infirmity onely, which is cu
by this one Medicine following.*

The Gargill.

*The Medicine.*

TAke a clove of Garlick pild, and bruiſe it a little, and roule it up in ſweet Butter, in faſhion of a Capons cram, and ſo give it to the fowle, and thus give about three cloves of Garlick at a time, and no more; and it is a preſent cure for this diſeaſe, or for any other inward ſickneſſe that ſhall offend your waterfoule at any time whatſoever.

## The eleventh point.

*How to cure all the diſeaſes in ſinging Birds, as the Nightingale, Linnet, ſolitary Sparrow, Gold-finch, Myſkin, Spinke, Canary-bird, Cordial, Lark, Callander, Blackbird, Robin, Throſtle, and ſuch like, with three Medicines onely.*

*The Character or nature of all manner of ſinging Birds.*

ALL ſinging Birds generally doe once a year change their colours in feathers, and alter their voyce in ſinging, and that in ſuch ſort that of a ſuddaine a man would ſay they were other Birds; which is a thing which happeneth

not unto the greater fowles, except it be onely the Crane; for they will at ſometimes of the yeares grow blacker then at other ſome, eſpecially in their old age: ſo likewiſe the Blackbird will grow reddiſh, and in Summer he ſingeth cleere and tunable, and in Winter he ſtutteth and ſtammereth; but in *December* commonly he is cleane mute, and dumbe al-



together: alſo if the Blackbird be a yeare old, and eſpecially the males, their bils turne white like Ivory, ſo likewiſe the Throſtles or Maviſſes all Summer are painted about the necks with ſundry colours, but in the Winter they are all of one colour. The Nightingale alſo ſingeth almoſt fifteene dayes together in the heighth of the Spring, and will learn eaſily to whiſtle: and ſo generally all other ſinging Birds ſing more at one time of the year than at another, except it be ſuch Birds as are altogether domeſtical

ticall and tame, uſed only to hear Muſick, the voyces of men, and continuall clamours, candle-light and torch-light, ſuch I ſay will not only ſing all the year long, but alſo all day and night without ceaſing, as may be daily diſcerned in many Noblemens and Gentlemens houſes. Theſe ſinging Birds ſeldome ſing the firſt year: only in the Winter-time they will a little record, and then when the Spring approacheth, they will break forth with their voices, and ſound their notes full and perfect. And of all theſe ſinging Birds, the Linnet, Robin, Bulfinch, Stare, is moſt docible, & apteſt both to tame, and learn all ſeverall tunes: they take delight in their cages and ſervitude, only they are apt to feed ſuddenly; and with their too much fatneſs, often corrupt and die ſundenly; therefore it is not good at any time to let them be without chalk, Sugar, or Chickweed, which is a great preſervative and preſent help againſt the diſeaſe, of fatneſs; and you muſt ſhift them in a freſh cage every moneth, and take their dung from them every morning, and then blow their meat; and when you ſhift their cages, put the two doores together and blow on them, and they will ſhift themſelves, for to handle them is dangerous; and when they moult or caſt their feathers, ſpout a little wine on them, and it will the ſoon-

er make them moult their old-coat: and for thoſe Birds that you would teach and bring up to whiſtle, you muſt hang their Cages in ſuch a place where they ſhall not hear the chirping of Sparrowes; for naturally they will take the wild note, as I have known by experience, and have heard ſome Birds crow like a Cock, and counterfeit notes of Birds of other kinds contrary to their own kind. The Stare of all other Birds is very apt, ready and tractable to be taught to whiſtle, to ſpeak any thing without cutting or clipping the tongue, as I have heard many ſpeak as plain as any Parrot; but you muſt keep them covered all over, ſaving a place where they may ſee their meat and water; and as you would teach a Parrot, ſo teach them. And for the dieting of Birds, the Stare feedeth chiefly on raw beefe, and bread ſoaked in water, both mixt together, and ſmall minced; the Blackbird and Thruſh feedeth on raw beefe being whole, and ſtickt on a ſtick in their Cage: the Bulfinch and Linnet feed on Rapeſeeds; but you muſt take heed of Muſtard-ſeed, for they are like to Rape-ſeeds, and will make them pine away: The Canary-bird doth feed on Canary-ſeed and Rape-ſeed mixt together: The Robin and Nightingale feed on Oatmeale, or raw meat: but if you get them now and then ſome

of

of the wormes that do breed among the floure at the Bakers, it will much availe them.

*All theſe infirmities in ſinging Birds are cured by the firſt Medicine following.*

All Melancholy.
Leanneſſe or miſlike.
Strangling of the breſt.
The Apoplexie.
To bring the voyce againe
Mouting.
All Lice.
The Roupe.
The Ptiſick.
The Pip.
All coſtiveneſs.
The privy ſickneſs.

*The firſt Medicine.*

TAke Sugar, Saffron and Figs, of each a like quantity, and either chaw them, or beat them in a Morter, till they come to a paſt, and then give it the bird to eat during the time of her ſickneſs; and into her water put Mellon-ſeeds bruized and chopt very ſmall; provided ever that you forget not in caſe of the Pip, or Roupe, firſt to pluck off the ſcale or ſcab, and then to give the Medicines after.

*All theſe infirmities are cured by the ſecond Medicine following.*

All ſores or wounds.
All Impoſthumes.
All Gouts.

### *The second Medicine.*

TAke of Butter and of Hens greaſe of each a like quantity, and melt them and mix them well together upon a ſoft and gentle fire; then with a feather dipt into it when it is reaſonable warm, anoint the ſore places; and if the wound be very great or deep, then with a fine needle & a little red ſilk ſtitch it up, and then anoint it; and thus do twice a day at the leaſt, and it will help them.

*All theſe infirmities are cured by the third Medicine following.*

All blindneſs.
All ſore eyes.
All dimneſs of ſight.

### *The third Medicine.*

TAke half a ſpoonful of clear running water, and a full ſpoonfull of the juyce of Beets, and mix them well together; then with a feather either anoint the Birds eyes, or taking a little of it into your mouth, ſpit it into the Birds eyes, and thus do twice or thrice a day at the leaſt, and it will help them preſently.

The twelfth and laſt point.

*How to cure all the diſeaſes in Hawkes, of what nature or qualitie ſoever they be, with ſix Medicines onely.*

*The Character or nature of all ſorts of Hawkes.*

THere be in Faulconry, ſixteen kindes of Hawkes or Birds that live upon prey; and though every one have in them a ſpeciall note or character of much valour, yet ſome are much more valiant then other ſome, as the Eagle, the Vulture, the Gerfaulcon, Faulcon, and ſuch like. The valiant Hawk ever truſſeth her prey in the aire, the leaſt valiant taketh her prey near unto the ground. The valiant Hawks alwayes build upon the high rockes, and on the deep cliffs, againſt which the rage of the Sea and water continually beateth; and the leſs valiant Hawkes build in tall timber trees, where they have ſome ſhelter and refuge: as for thoſe which build in ſome wals, or upon the ruines of old houſes, as the Keſtrils & ſuch like, they are moſt baſe & cowardly, and neither fit for uſe nor imployment. The long-wingd Hawkes

are fitteſt for the river, and kill both the Herne, and the other ſmaller fowle, as is the Mallard and Tayle: and the ſhort-wingd Hawkes will kill them and the Hare alſo. The Merline and Hobby take moſt delight in killing the Larkes: the Sparrow-hawkes in killing the Blackbird, & the Musket in killing the Sparrow onely. Many other flights there be, as of the Pye & Jay, and ſuch like; but they are to be meaſured according to the mettle of the Hawk, for they are



flights of danger and force, and therefore it behoves the Hawke to have much cunning and much exerciſe before ſhe be brought to ſuch flights, leſt that her mettle and raſhneſſe become her own ruine, as many Faulkoners find by daily experience.

All

*All theſe infirmities in Hawkes are cured by the firſt Medicine following.*

All inward and privy ſickneſs of body.
The Pantas.
Caſting of the gorge.
All ſorts of Wormes.
Purging of glut.
Coſtiveneſs in the body.
To cauſe digeſtion.

*The firſt Medicine.*

TAke as much Argarick as a peaſe, and wrap it either in a warm Pigeons heart, or Chickens heart, or any other warm and bloudy fleſh, and give it the Hawk to eat faſting in the morning, and it is a moſt ready and certaine cure.

*All theſe infirmities are cured by the ſecond Medicine following.*

All privy griefes in the head.
All Rheumes.
The Rie.
All Apoplexies.

*The ſecond Medicine.*

TAke as much Muſtard-ſeed bruiſd as will lye upon a three-halfepence, and lap it as foreſaid, either in a warm Pigeons heart, Chickens heart, or other Warm fleſh, and then dip it in the juyce of Roſemary and Sage well mixt together, and ſo give it the Hawk to eat faſting

in

in the morning, and it will not only purge and cleanse her, but also comfort and strengthen the brain exceedingly, as by proof you shall finde.

*All these infirmities are cured by the third Medicine following.*

All diseases in the eyes. All bloud-shotten eyes
All dimness of sight. The Pin and Web.

*The third Medicine.*

TAke of the juyce of ground-Ivie or Ale-hoof half a spoonfull, and put to it as much fine searst Ginger, as will lie on a threehalfpence; and being well mixt together with a small soft feather, anoint the Hawkes eyes therewith morning, noon, and night, and it is a most certaine cure, and often approved.

*All these diseases are cured by the fourth Medicine following.*

All diseases in the mouth. The Frounce. All Cankers.

*The fourth Medicine.*

TAke rough Alome and beat it to as fine a Powder as you can possibly get it, then take a spoonfull or two of the strongest and best Wine-Vineger, and mix your Alome with the same till it be as thick as puddle; then take

fine rag of Cambrick or Lawne, and dip it herein, and with the ſame rub the ſores well till they be ready to bleed: both morning, noon, and night, and it will cure it in a ſhort ſpace.

*All theſe infirmities are cured by the fifth Medicine following.*

All Impoſthumes. All wounds whatſoever.
All bruiſes whatſoever. The Formicas.
All Excreſcions. To ſtanch bloud.

*The fifth Medicine.*

FIrſt, where there is any excreſcion of horny or bony ſubſtance, you ſhall cut it away, and lay the ſore open and bare, and then apply the ſalve which followeth. But in caſe of wounds if the wounds be great or deep, you ſhall firſt ſtitch it up with a fine needle and a little red ſilke, then take twenty Raiſins of the Sunne, and having pickt out the ſtones, boyle them in half a pint of Wine till it be thick like pap, then beat it well together; and being very warm, apply it to the ſore places, renewing it once in four and twenty houres till the ſores be healed: but if the flux of bloud be great, then you ſhall take Merchants wax, and drop it upon the veine which bleedeth, and it will preſently ſtanch it.

All

*All these infirmities are cured by the thi Medicine following.*

| | |
|---|---|
| The pin in the foot. | Bones broken. |
| The broken pounce. | Bones out of joynt. |

## *The sixth Medicine.*

FIrſt, you ſhall place the member right there be either breach or diſlocation; th take of *Galbanum*, of White-Pitch, of Tu pentine, of each a like quantity, and melt th together on a ſoft fire; then plaiſter-wiſe ſpre it upon a linnen cloth, and ſo fold it about t ſore; then ſplint it if need require, otherw onely rowle it up with a fine linnen rag, a the remedy will ſoone be effected, as hath be often by me and others ſeen, and proved b experience.

## *The nature of Red and Fallow Deere.*

THough the Deere, by a ſecret inſtinct of nature, and the providence of God, are their own Phyſitians, and not needing e help of man; yet becauſe they are ſo ſer-ceable for the uſe of man, I thought it not uch impertinent from my diſcourſe to ſhew eir Character or nature.



The Hart of all other beaſts loveth to ar Muſick, and marveleth at all things at he ſeeth, and taketh great pleaſure to hold them, as hath been often ſeen by their gazing

gazing at the Bow and Arrowes of the Hunt
or at a Carter, and the like; They are at migh
enmity with Serpents, and renew their ſtreng
by eating of them; they have alſo a ſtrange pro
perty, that if they go to feed in young Spri
or Coppes, they go againſt the winds, and
can tell whether there be any perſon or not: a
if any man chance to ſpit or piſſe upon a
ſpring or branch in the Coppes, they will fi
it out preſently, and utterly abandon that pla
Being hunted and ready to be taken by t
Hounds, they will for their laſt refuge fly
houſes and places of reſort, rather to yeeld
man then to dogges: and as *Pliny* ſaith, th
can indure to ſwim thirty miles end-waies: a
when they are to paſſe any great River to go
Rut in ſome Ile or Forreſt, they aſſemble the
ſelves together in herds; and knowing t
ſtrongeſt and beſt ſwimmer, they make him
formoſt, and then he which cometh the ſeco
ſtayeth up his head upon the back of the fi
and all the reſt in like manner even to the la
the formoſt being weary, the ſecond taking
place, and he cometh backward. They go
Rut about the midſt of September, and be
their young ones eight moneths: ſometimes th
bring two Calves at once: their little ones t
practiſe and exerciſe to uſe their legges fr

e very beginning; leading them up to high
ckes, teaching them to leape, runne, and flie
way, acquaintiug them with their Dens and
ret places of harbour: the males are horned,
d they above all other living creatures caſt
em every yeare once, at a certaine time of
e Spring; and to that purpoſe a little be-
re their mewing, they ſeeke out the moſt
ret corners, and moſt out of the way to
de themſelves: when they are Pollards, they
epe cloſe hidden, as if they were diſarmed;
d all this they doe as if they envied that men
ould have good of any thing that they
d. Their age may bee knowne by their
ads, (for every yeare they have one more
nch then they had the laſt yeare before)
ill they come to ſixe, after which time,
y come new ever alike, ſo that their age
not be diſcerned any more by their head,
t their marke is taken by their mouth and
th: for as they grow in age, they have few
no teeth at all: yet the branches grow
of the root, whereas all the while they were
unger, they uſed to have them break forth,
d ſtanding out at the very forehead. At
firſt when they break out againe, they be
to the glandules or kernels of dry skinne,
t new put forth; then grow they with ten-

der

der ſtalkes to retain round and long knots,
vered all over with a certain plume-down
velvet: ſo long as they be deſtitute of
horns, and perceive their heads naked, they
forth to reliefe by night; and as they grow
ger & bigger, they harden them in the hot S
eſt-ſoones making proof of them againſt tr
and when they perceive they be tough
ſtrong enough, then they go abroad bol
The Harts and Hinds may live an hund
years and upward.

*Thus, gentle Reader, I have briefly en*
*my ſhort Epitome, craving nothing but*
*at thy hands that when thou haſt made*
*all of theſe my approved remedies, a*
*findeſt the profit to redound to thy ſa*
*(as many heretofore have done)*
*Prayſe God, and think well*
*of me thy friend.*

FINIS.